tion to a digging life is brought about in quite a different waj from that of the true Moles (jPrt/p«.). In the latter the fore-limbs are changed in position by the elongation of the manubriurr sterni, carrying with it the clavicles* -which are extraordinarily shortened (Fig. 251). In *Chrysochloris,* on the other hand, the same need *(i.e,* that the limbs project as little as possible from the sides of the body, while the length of the limbs is retained, and the leverage of the muscles unaffected; is provided for by a hollowing

Fia. 249.—Golden Mole. *ChrysocJiloris trevelyani.* A, Lower surface of fore-foot. x j. (After Guuther.)

out of the walls of the thorax, the ribs and the sternum hem: here convex inwards. The sternum and the clavicles are no modified. The tibia and fibula are ankylosed below. In th rnanus, moreover, there are but four digits, of which the tw middle ones are greatly enlaxged. In the Moles there are fiv fingers, and all are enlarged ; there is, too, a great radial sesamoi bone, which is as good as a sixth finger (which, indeed, it is cor sidered to be, in common with similar structures in other animal by some anat jmists). The foot has only four toes,

Fam. 7. Macrosceli^ae.[1]—-This family contains three gener; all of them African in range, and mainly Ethiopian.

Macroscelidesy the Elepimnt Shrews, are jumping creatures < Shrew-like appearance, combined with a Marsupial look, Bot radius and ulna, and tibia and fibula, are ankylosed, The3

[1] **See Peters, *Reise wzch, Jlfasanibiqws,* 1852, for external characters and a**